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## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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WHAT DOES Mayor Sullivan do, anyhow?  
 The present situation is the underflow of the Democratic tidal wave of 1892.

And how Mr. Cleveland has Congress on his hands for a fact, and no doubt he wishes that one branch were Republican.

Will the Democratic managers dare assemble another mob to nominate a sixth candidate for councilman at large?

The Journal favors the repeal of the Sherman act, but far better than this would be the repeal of the Democratic party.

It would be a great thing for the country if the Democratic party would solemnly and formally repudiate its platform.

From Sept. 1, 1892, to date the city has paid in interest \$21,490 more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan crowd.

The hogs which are feeding on 50-cent wheat seem to be in that "clover" which rhymed with Grover on Democratic transparencies a year ago.

The Democrats control both branches of Congress, consequently, if the Sherman law is not repealed before the close of August they will be responsible.

If the Democratic managers will agree to repeat Friday evening's convention once a week until election as an object lesson, the Republicans would have a walkover.

Now that the standard silver dollar and the ordinary small bank note have sold at a premium for gold, the cheap-money howlers should clamor for a yellow-metal currency.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.66 an hour. This represents the excess of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying as the price of this "business administration."

The Sullivan organs naturally possess no end of audacity, but the combined stock is not sufficient to brace up one of them to write an editorial under the caption "The Business Administration of Mayor Sullivan."

If it be true, as stated, that Senator Hill is preparing a speech in favor of free silver coinage on a ratio of 15 to 1, he must have concluded that he is politically dead in New York and may as well get into his coffin and fasten the lid down.

The opinion of young Mr. Gould, the son of the late Jay Gould, to the effect that the repeal of the Sherman law will restore prosperity, is not worth telegraphing. The scores and hundreds of manufacturers who are closing their factories would not only give a different opinion, but one entitled to consideration.

WHEN Congress meets, at 12 o'clock to-day, the Democratic party will be, for the first time in more than thirty years, in control of the legislative and executive branches of the government.

This being the case, it can no longer be a party of negation and obstruction merely. It has got to meet issues and grapple with affairs. It has got to do something.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, mighty hunter and civil-service reformer, has an article in the Forum lamenting the disappearance of big game in the West. There is some big game in the East for Mr. Roosevelt yet. There is a President, a Secretary of the Interior and a Postmaster-general, all in fine condition and none weighing less than two hundred pounds.

The Journal acknowledges the receipt of a complimentary invitation from the Columbian Athletic Club to attend the Creedon-Gregg prize fight at Roby on the evening of the 14th inst. The Journal must decline the invitation with thanks. It would, however, be very glad to send an able-bodied substitute to assist the sheriff of Lake county in arresting the participants in the fight.

MR. YODER was refused renomination for a subordinate place in the Democratic House, mainly because he kept an experienced Republican in the position of greatest responsibility, where an accurate accountant was necessary, instead of taking the first hungry Democrat presented for the position. Mr. Yoder did what every bank president, every corporation treasurer and every intelligent business man would have done under the circumstances—employed a man of character and experience, regardless of politics. What is the best

thing to do in good business management is the best thing to do in positions of financial responsibility in connection with public affairs.

## THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The special session of Congress, which begins to-day, occurs under extraordinary circumstances. One year ago we were in the midst of a presidential campaign, in which one party relied for success largely upon the general prosperity that prevailed throughout the country, and which was claimed to be in great measure due to the economic policy it had established, while the other demanded a change, and assured the people that if it were placed in power they would have greater prosperity and better times than they had ever known before. A majority of the people were deceived by the mischievous lies and plausible promises of the Democratic party, and Mr. Cleveland was elected. Now, in less than six months after his inauguration, Congress is convened in extra session in the midst of a disastrous financial convulsion. It would be impossible to conceive a greater contrast than that between what was promised in case the Democratic party was successful and the situation as it exists to-day.

The conditions which have made this extra session necessary began to develop soon after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. By the middle of June the financial situation had become very critical, and there were unmistakable signs of an approaching panic. The popular demand for an extra session of Congress was very strong, but the President did not respond to it until June 20, when he issued a proclamation as follows:

Whereas, The distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervades all business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers and withhold from our workmen the wages of labor; and

Whereas, The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government has embodied in an unwise law which should be executed until repealed by Congress;

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do, by this proclamation, declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of the Congress of the United States at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 7th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress.

The situation was so bad when this proclamation was issued that the President was severely criticised for not having fixed an earlier date for the assembling of Congress, and those criticisms have been justified by the fact that during the last thirty days things have grown steadily worse. Congress might have been convened on the 7th of July as well as on the 7th of August, and if it had acted promptly and wisely the country might have escaped a large part of the disastrous experience of the last month, and the situation by this time would have been greatly improved. If Mr. Cleveland wanted to give his party an object lesson as to the necessity for repealing the Sherman act, he has done it at a fearful price.

If Congress has any proper appreciation of the gravity of the situation and its duty to the country it will lose no time in doing what is expected of it. First of all, it should repeal the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. That should be done without delay and without debate. The country is not in a mood to tolerate long-winded speeches or dilatory tactics in the interest of silver mine owners. The subject has been discussed in the press far more intelligently than it is likely to be in Congress, and a large majority of the people have made up their minds that they want the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman act repealed at once. This would be notice to the world that the people of the United States intend to pay their debts in full, and not with the aid of a depreciated currency, and would undoubtedly have an immediate beneficial effect on the commerce of the country by substituting a feeling of confidence for the semi-panic that now exists. After this is done Congress should proceed at once to consider other measures of relief and to act on them as quickly as possible consistent with the deliberation which is so important a subject requires. There is no necessity of a long session, and if the wishes of the people and the interests of the country are consulted there will be none.

## LET PENSIONERS BE TREATED FAIRLY.

Congressman Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, disapproves the suspension of doubtful pension cases until new proofs of deserving it have been sent in. He thinks in a case of doubt the government should prove that the pensioner is not entitled to what he gets rather than to risk the injustice of depriving a veteran of his due, even for a short time, and of forcing him to the expense of supplying new proofs. Beltzhoover is severely rebuked by the Philadelphia Record for advancing such opinions, that paper "regretting to see the action of the Pension Bureau criticised by any member of Congress." The Record will undoubtedly be filled with much deeper regrets before the termination of the coming session, for, although the indiscriminate cutting off of pensions is obviously done for the purpose of making Democratic capital, not all Democrats, nor even all Democratic Congressmen, approve of it, and remarks to that effect will assuredly be made when Congress is in session. A few of these Democrats have been soldiers themselves, and many of them count pensioners among their constituents and know how deserving they are and how difficult it was, notwithstanding their disabilities required by the Pension Department. The army surgeons who knew of their wounds and their ailments in the beginning are dead, or scattered often lost or incomplete. Comrades who could testify for them are likely to be gone out of their knowledge, and so with others whose evidence would be of use. It is a work of time, labor and expense, in these days so long

after the war, to bring the necessary proof that a pension is deserved, and when a veteran who has asked nothing of his country during this quarter of a century past finally seeks and gains the little stipend only to find it taken away from him and new proof demanded, it is no wonder that his heart sinks with discouragement and resentment. If fraudulent pensioners are being paid out, let the department hunt them out, prove that they are so, and discontinue their payment; it is the business of the department to do this, but the proof should be made first. The course now pursued is an outrage, and is adding greatly to the disrepute into which the Democratic party is falling.

## SEEING THE WORST OF IT.

The country is probably feeling the most serious effects of the business stagnation. The checking up of trade, the shutting down of factories and the inability of the distributors of goods to get their pay have all had their immediate effect. The people who are hiding away their money will soon become worn out with watching it and take it back to the banks. This will relieve the money stringency. Somehow people must have food, raiment and shelter. The getting of these involves the employment of labor, and the employment of labor, which includes all those who work for salaries, means the starting up of business. It may not be general and it may not bring good times, but it will mean employment for many in order to maintain a sort of "from hand to mouth" existence. If there should be assurance that the tariff would be let alone decided improvement might be looked for before the new year. If there shall be uncertainty regarding that important factor in the industry of the country anything like a general resumption of business and industrial activity will be postponed. The uncertainty regarding that subject is a greater hindrance at the present time than the currency. If the party in power shall decide upon a tariff for revenue all the industries of the country must be adapted to such a system. At best such a change will take time and will bring new conditions. Wages must be made to conform to the European scale. This of itself will not only take time, but will reduce the purchasing power of labor one-third, which means a reduction of the consumption of the products of industry nearly one-third. That will be most unfortunate, but even production can be limited as wages are reduced. There can be no other result. Every intelligent manufacturer in the country knows that lower wages and decreased consumption will follow a tariff for revenue only. Now nothing is being done because of the uncertainty. The certainty of a revenue tariff is better than uncertainty, just as half wages are better than none. Just now business is feeling more keenly the revulsion than it will a few months hence, when money shall have crept out of its hiding places into the banks, and from the banks into the limited circulation of a limited traffic and production. Mills closed will run half time, and "things" generally will pick up, because in the life of a people the periods of standing still must naturally be brief.

## POWER OF THE PRESS EXEMPLIFIED.

The lady managers of the fair have done a great deal of quarrelling and have indulged in many unseemly personalities since they organized for public duty in connection with the world's fair. Probably they have not wrangled or disagreed among themselves more than have the "gentlemen managers," but the public, whether unreasonably or not, expected something more—no, not more, but something better—from the "lady" board, and is naturally much entertained, if not edified, by reports of the rows in that body. But the ladies are showing signs of sensitiveness, and there is a possibility that it will have no more disturbances in its meetings. Not that the cause for them and the tendency thereto will no longer exist, but that they cannot indulge in wordy wars and keep the matter secret and out of the wicked, wicked papers. The other day they were having a meeting and everything was moving off in a perfectly lovely manner. Just before the time for adjournment Mrs. Palmer, the president, announced sweetly that they wanted to have a "family meeting" and that all visitors and reporters must withdraw. Instantly one of the half-dozen members of the Phoebe Cousins faction rose to her feet and said in excited tones: "Madam President, I warn you that if any member of this board attempts to indulge in personalities I shall not only demand that members of the press be admitted, but shall let them in myself." Mrs. Palmer thereupon asked all members who would promise not to repeat what was said in the family meeting to stand up, and all arose but three. These three obviously meant to go outside and tell everything that happened, and the consequence was that nothing of any account happened. That the majority of the members wanted to free their minds about something or somebody was evident, but fear of getting into the papers prevented. With this salutary result of its labors who can say that the power of the press is not an excellent thing?

## THE PERFECTION OF IDIOCY.

If there had been any lingering doubt in the mind of any candid and intelligent person regarding the hopeless idiocy of the so-called Populist leaders, their proclamation published yesterday has dispelled it. This proclamation declares a purpose on the part of the farmers of the West to boycott the East and enter into negotiations with the representatives of foreign governments at the world's fair to deflect the trade in the products of the farm from the channels they now seek to reach consumers by rail or by water to Southern ports. Who are these men signing this confession of idiocy? Taubeneck, Donnelly, Washburn of Massachusetts, and Vandervoort are the best known—men who have favored every visionary scheme for the inflation of the currency, for the

establishment of warehouses by the government, for the reception of agricultural products and the like, for years. Where they are known they could not secure financial backing, not because they are dishonest, but because they have no business capacity. And these are the men who are going to organize a boycott among the farmers of the West and persuade foreign capitalists to establish lines of steamers to Galveston and New Orleans and induce other capitalists to build and improve lines of transportation to the Gulf—for what reason? Because the whole country, except the silver-producing States and a very limited number of people elsewhere, advocate the repeal of the silver-purchase law. Could anything be more absurd? So devoid of practical sense are these men that they imagine they can influence legislation by a threat of boycott to adopt a policy which would require several millions of dollars to inaugurate, which, when thus invested, would have little or no value. It does not even seem to occur to these men that more than 75 per cent. of the surplus wheat of the West is consumed by that East which they would boycott, and that less than 10 per cent. of the corn and the products of corn sold by the West is consumed in the section they would favor. These are facts known to all intelligent men, but are not recognized by those persons who would have lines of transportation opened to take the products of the West away from their largest and most constant consumers. And their boycott—what do Taubeneck, Donnelly, Vandervoort and their associates have in mind? Are they going to issue a proclamation to the farmers not to sell wheat to Eastern purchasers? Do they imagine that the intelligent farmers of the West will inquire of those who appear to purchase farm products if they are to be shipped to the East for consumers of the foreign market, and refuse to sell if the would-be buyers represent Eastern dealers? It seems so, and so seeming, these so-called Populist leaders have reached a perfection in idiocy which makes competition by others impossible.

MORE than for any previous encampment of the Grand Army, Colonel Lilly and his associates have determined that the money shall be expended for entertainments and amusements in which all the veterans and all the people can participate. All the arrangements for barracks and accommodations have been made with a view to securing the greatest comfort for the mass of the people who will attend. The only exercise which will not be open to the whole people is a reception to the members of the official encampment, which must, from the nature of things, be limited. The amount of money which will be expended upon this is comparatively insignificant compared with that expended in other cities. This is not the result of inappreciation, but is due to the fact that Colonel Lilly and his associates believe that the entertainment of an organization whose cornerstone is the equality of all the men who served in the Union army honorably should recognize this cardinal principle and this excellent American idea. In some respects this may be a departure from the past, but it is a departure which leads to the first principle of the Grand Army—namely, fraternity. An organization which dispensed with all titles incident to the service a quarter of a century ago and adopted the one title of "comrade" for all except those holding its offices at the time should applaud a plan of entertainment which recognizes the obligations of the country to the mass of men whose devotion and sacrifice gave us the Republic of to-day.

In Louisville, Ky., the pensioners who were paid with United States checks last week were compelled to sell them at a discount of from 3 to 10 per cent. The Indiana pensioners hereabout would have been compelled to do the same thing but for the commendable action of the banks, which, at their own expense and with their own money, paid the face of all such checks presented. Heretofore the government has had money in its depositories to pay its checks, but the Treasury Department, under the Cleveland or Carlisle regime, seems to have no interest in the accommodation of those who are paid their pensions with checks. There were small bills enough in the treasury at New York, and they should have been sent, as in previous years, to the bank which is recognized as the United States depository. There could be no clearer proof of the utter indifference of the Cleveland administration to the pensioners than this inexcusable neglect to send money to its depositories when pensions are payable, particularly when the treasury authorities knew that failure to do so would compel them to rely upon the courtesy of private banks or become the victims of the note shaver.

If the change which has taken place in this State is an index of what has occurred among the Democratic leaders and organs in the older West generally during the past year in regard to the money question, there is no danger in the direction of a change in the currency system. Heretofore the danger has been that the Democratic leaders were at one time preaching the heresies of the advocates of fiat money and silver monometallism. Two years ago every Democrat in Congress from this State was demanding the free coinage of silver. Within a year most of them have voted for it. A year ago every Democratic newspaper in Indiana was an advocate of free silver coinage. Now, with the exception of a few who are angry with the President because he has not appeased their hunger with post-offices, they are opposed to free silver coinage. If there shall be no relapse, and those Democratic Congressmen, trusting to the intelligence of their constituents, will manfully advocate a policy which will make the currency sound and ample by using all the silver we now have and no more, the fiat and cheap-money theorists will have no following.

A RIDICULOUS story was recently telegraphed from Shelbyville to the effect

that Hon. L. T. Michener, formerly of that city and now of Washington, was superintending the organization of clubs in the interest of General Harrison, for 1896. No person acquainted with the situation could have placed any credence in the story, but as it has been widely circulated it may be worth while to state that there was not a particle of truth in it. It was not exactly a campaign lie, but an ante-campaign lie, and a ridiculous one at that.

The last circular issued by Coates Brothers, wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, after referring to the depression in the wool market, says:

As Congress meets on the 7th inst. in special session, it remains to be seen what they can do to restore confidence, abate the financial stringency, and set the wheels of trade again in busy motion. Those parts of the West which most need money are freely forwarding wool to secure advances, and for an prompt sale as can be made, while other sections, especially those which produce washed wools, are holding back, preferring to risk the future rather than accept the present. In the meantime the woolen mills are running out their orders and many are stopping part or all their machinery, not being willing to make goods on the uncertainty of prices a year hence when their product will go into consumption. In all branches of trade and commerce there is general curtailment of business and reluctance to make future engagements, but those operating in wool and wools are especially careful, in view of the probable change in values which would follow any radical disturbance of the present duties. This has been to some extent already anticipated, but while some grades of wool may nearly down to free wool basis, other descriptions are yet much above the foreign level, while woolen goods have lately felt the effect more in a falling off of demand than in much depression in price.

This is a business, not a political, view of the situation, and it recognizes the fact that the present depression in woolen manufactures is largely due to fear of hostile legislation by a Democratic Congress.

The assessor of a Wisconsin city posted deputies at the banks during a recent run to check off bank accounts of depositors as they withdrew their money, they in many instances solving a difficult problem as to the amount of personal property these persons owned. The effect was to deter some persons of considerable means from withdrawing their deposits. This is a fine commentary on the honesty of the average American in the matter of returning personal property for taxation.

It is asserted that Senator Vest, of Missouri, has concluded to change his first ratio for free coinage from 20 to 1 to 24 to 1. At the present price of silver, if the ratio of coinage were changed to 24 to 1, the intrinsic value of the standard silver dollar would be 84 cents, and its weight would be nearly 619 grains, instead of 412½. Senator Vest is making progress. A silver dollar worth 84 cents in the markets of the world is one-third more valuable than one worth 56 cents.

It is one of the anomalies of our legislative system that the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, with an aggregate population of nearly twenty millions, have only half as much voice in the United States Senate as the eight silver States, with an aggregate population of about two millions. The latter have sixteen votes, and they will be cast solid for silver monometallism.

SOME person sent a letter to the "Sharps and Flats" man of the Chicago Record, suggesting that he adopt as an armorial bearing a bunch of toothpicks and a bale of shingles, signifying thereby very little sharp with overmuch flat. The letter contained several misspelled words, which goes to show that a knowledge of orthography is not necessary to the exercise of a keen literary discrimination.

MAJOR JONES, late of the St. Louis Republic, has moved right into Uncle Charles A. Dana's town, and will assume charge of the New York World. A warm winter is expected along the Eastern shore.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette has said the severest thing yet about the dances in Midway Plaisance. He says they would not be tolerated even in Cincinnati.

THE fin de siècle young woman now tips her hat to the men who know. Then she stops in front of the nearest show window to see if she has set the thing back on straight.

THE Board of Lady Managers has been working under the parliamentary rules of 1893 again.

TO THE Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I see by the morning papers that gold was selling in New York Friday at 1 per cent. premium, at currency at 1½ and 2½ per cent. premium. I am at a loss to understand what they were buying this money with. Can you inform me?

READER: They probably offered to pay in government securities or perhaps in clearing-house certificates.

## POINTS FROM THE STATE PRESS.

THESE Cleveland times make many people very tired.—Ligonier Leader.

WE are beaten. Mr. Harrison never could boast that we were feeding hogs on wheat.—Vincennes Commercial.

BUSINESS affairs nowadays are making some great speeches for the Republican party.—Evansville Standard.

THE government is incompetent hands. The ship of state is sailing along with an inexperienced and somewhat reckless crew.—Vincennes Commercial.

AS a means of restoring confidence nothing better could happen the country than decisive Republican victories in the States holding elections next November.—Lafayette Courier.

THE Republican national platform of last year is still a good thing to stand upon, and does not need any reconstruction to adapt it to the present situation.—Huntington Herald.

JUST at this time the country is in greater need of a safe financier and wise statesman than of a man who can catch fish without spitting on the bait.—Winchester Journal.

THE reform Democracy deserve credit for keeping one of their pledges. They said strikes would cease. There is but one strike on hand now, and that is a strike for work.—Fowler Republican Era.

THE Democrats have at last solved the question of immigration. Their tactics for the limitation of this nuisance are as brilliant as usual. Cause all the factories to shut down. Stop the wheels of commerce.—Hammond Tribune.

THE financial and business distrust, the general disaster which the November election precipitated, is all properly traceable to a want of confidence by the people in the Democratic party and policy of free trade.—Madison Courier.

ABOUT this time last year the Democrats were telling us about the "campaign of education" they were giving the people. But if the people had only known then

what they know now they would have turned to and thrashed the schoolmasters.—Orleans Examiner.

WE regret to observe a disposition in some quarters to blame the Democratic party because there is a panic and factories are closing. There is no good reason for this. The people are getting just what they voted for.—Lafayette Call.

IN the matter of pensions to veterans the Democratic administration of to-day is pursuing the same policy as the Democratic party did towards the government during the war. Then it was busy trying to find some little technicality in constitutional law to prevent the subjugation of the South and throwing every hindrance possible in the way of the Lincoln administration. Now it is sneaking through the records to find some old hero who is not getting his reward for his self-sacrificing services to his country strictly in accordance with the letter of the law.—South Bend Tribune.

## LUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Modifying Circumstances.  
 Hungry Higgins—I think of all the sad things it is a empty bottle is the saddest. Don't you?  
 Weary Watkins—Not if I've had the empty tin of it.

A Simpsonian.  
 Hungry Higgins—They is two things I never wear, winter underwear.

Weary Watkins—Not air they?  
 "Well, one is a sock—"  
 "And the other?"  
 "Tother sock, of course."

After Marriage.  
 When I was courting Ann Maria,  
 With poetry I sought to fire  
 Her cold, unloving heart.

It worked. We wed. And "Rise, up betimes,  
 Now takes those fervent, red-hot rhymes  
 The kitchen fire to start.

An Interview.  
 Reporter on the Blast—What do you think of this country?

Foreign Potentate—Immense.  
 R. B.—What do you think of our city?  
 F. P.—Remarkable.  
 R. B.—What do you think of the Blast as a newspaper?

F. P.—Great.  
 R. B.—What do you think of me?  
 Just at this point, and while the reporter was about to ask the most important part of the interview had to be evolved from the reporter's imagination.)

## GREETINGS TO CONGRESS.

In a few hours My Congress will be on My hands.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE yoke of the silver jobbers must be thrown off or the country will be ruined.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THERE will not be a Democrat, or for that matter a Republican, in Congress who will not favor the repeal of the Sherman silver law, the only contention being upon a substitute that will conciliate the free-silver element.—Tammammy Times.

So far as the Democratic members of Congress who have reached Washington have spoken to the public, they have disclosed an utter lack of unity regarding their probable course of action and an utter misconception of the gravity of the situation.—New York Mail and Express.

ONE of the earliest acts of Congress should be the passage of a law authorizing the issue of gold certificates of appraised value, from \$1 and up, in no other way can the gold now coming to us from Europe be put into convenient form for circulation.—New York Evening Post.

DEMOCRATIC statesmen, tell the country and tell it now, what Congress is going to do about free coinage, about the currency, about the tariff. Get together and let the people know what the majority of Congress intend. Let the country know what to expect. It is uncertainty that is killing the business interests of the land.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WHEN the House of Representatives shall assemble it will prove more than ever an unwieldy body. Under the new apportionment it will consist of 356 members—too large an assemblage for careful deliberation. Of necessity such a mob must move and more turn over the actual labor of legislation to committees.—Philadelphia Record.

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. JAMES BROWN PUTTER will sail for Calcutta next month for a six months' theatrical engagement in India.

It takes seven days after death, according to Siamese belief, for the soul to reach heaven, and prayers are kept on during that period to help it on its way.

SINCE the death of the father of Gov. McKinley there is no necessity for the suffix "jr." to his name, and he requests that it be printed plain William McKinley.

MARY E. WILKINS forgot her own stories after a time. She was listening one day to one of her tales which was being read aloud, and when the denouement came expressed surprise and amazement, having quite forgotten that it ended that way.

LITTLE WOUND, the new chief of the Sioux Nation, is six feet tall, sixty years old and got his name from an injury to his ankle received in a battle with white men when he was twelve years old. He and Red Cloud have a sister and brother. Red Cloud was sitting Bull's friend and ally.

IN Italy Queen Margherita has found a new use for the phonograph. She has a rare gift of improvising on the piano, but, like others who have this power, she cannot recall the melodies she has been performing. Now, however, a phonograph is placed on the piano, and it records the fleeting fancies of the musician.

DR. HAPKINS has inoculated over two hundred persons at Simla for cholera, including many medical men, high officials and ladies. Several native Indian states have taken up his system of inoculation, and it is used at Agra, Delhi and Lucknow. In one British regiment over four hundred men have been inoculated.

MRS. TERHUNE, known to the public as Marion Harland, has a charming country residence at Ramapo lake New Jersey, where she spends the summer. Mrs. Terhune has now been before the public for over twenty-five years, and has written on a great variety of subjects, but especially those concerning women. Everything is a gist that comes to her mind, and she possesses the valuable faculty of being able to winnow the chaff from the grain.

IN addition to his twenty volumes of the Rougon-Macquart series of novels, M. Zola has published nine other volumes of fiction, one volume of plays and seven volumes of criticism. This is certainly industry—whether profitable or not to civilization posterity must decide. It is without doubt profitable to the author, for the public has paid out for the Rougon-Macquart series alone the sum of \$1,000,000. The other nine volumes of fiction have also had a large sale.

WITH haymow stablesmen from the West who free trade do avow,  
 And tariff trippers who have framed their measures in the now,  
 And shouting single-taxers with beards just like the goat,  
 And Populists who think the time has come for universal vote,  
 Oh, what a jawing time there'll be among these "frauds" and "beats."  
 And how the country will feel and when Cleveland's Congress meets.

—New York Commercial Advertiser.

## The Reason Why.

The Grand Army officials don't want the citizens of Indianapolis to put on any extra flairs in entertaining the encampment visitors. The veterans do not regard it as good taste to be excessively gay while so many of their disabled comrades are being driven to the poorhouse by a partisan administration.